IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The Final Settlement of the Central American Question.

TREATY BETWEEN HONDURAS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BAY ISLANDS CEDED TO HONDURAS.

THE MOSQUITO PROTECTORATE ABANDONED.

&c., &c., Special Correspondence of the New York

LONDON, Aug. 15, 1856.

I am happy to inform you of the definitive settlement of the Central American question, and hasten to presen you the general terms of the adjustment.

cerned, the matter has been arranged between Lord Clarendon and Sr. Don Victor Herran, Plenipotentiary of Honduras, in London. The treaties drawn up by these negotiators have already been signed, and consist-

1st. Of a general weaty of amity and commerce. 2d. Of a convention for the adjustment of all claims of British subjects on the government of Honduras, and for the extinction of any lacian (Mosquito) titles within the territories recognised as pertaining to Honduras; and 3d. A convention for the restoration to the sovereignty of Honduras of the Bay Islands.

The convention for the restoration of the Bay Islands is that which, from the circumstance of their occupation and colonization by Great Britain having been regarded and Bulwer convention, first claims attention, and will excite much interest. The convention restores these islands to the sovereignty of Honduras, only stipulating on behalf of the people who have established themselves there under the British occupancy, the perpetual enjoyment of certain rights and privileges. The ground upon which the restoration is made is the importance of preserving neutral the route of the proposed inter-ocean railway through Honduras.

1. To govern themselves by means of their own manicipal government, to be a ministered by legislative, executive, and judicial officers of their own election, according to their own regulations.

2. Trial by jury in their own courts.

3. Perfect freedom of religious belief and worship, public and private.

3. Perfect freedom of religious belief and worship, public and private.

4. Exemption from all taxation on real estate or other property, except such as may be imposed by their own amunicipality, and collected for the treasury of the same, and to ce applied to the common benefit.

5. Exemption from military service, except for their own defence.

The republic of Honduras engages not to exercise its rights of sovereignty in any manner to violate the rights and immunities specified in this article.

The republic of Honduras also engages not to erect non-permit to be erected any fortifications on said islands, or any others in the Bay of Honduras, nor code such islands, or any of them, or the right of sovereignty over them, or any part of such sovereignty, to any nation or State whatsoever.

whatsoever.
Art. If The contracting parties agree to communicate
the present convention to all other maritime Powers, and
to invite them to accede to it.

This is the total of the convention touching the "Colony
the list

of the Bay Islands," which thus disappears from the list of British colonies, and devolves to its legitimate owner, Henduras. The stipulations concerning religious free-dom and trial by jury, are thus forced on Honduras, and furnish the germs from which these emi nently Argio-Saxon ideas or institutions must soon

The second convention provides for the establishment English government, the second by that of Honduras, and the third to be chosen by the two thus named. He must not be a British subject, a citizen of Central America, nor of the United States. This commission is to hear and decide on all claims as between British subjects and the republic of Honduras, and its decision is to be dual and without appeal.

south; but if the Commission of Arbitration find that there are any Mosquito Indians in the territory above that river, they are to decide upon the time when such Indians shall withdraw from it, and the amount of the annuity meantime to be paid to them in consideration of

the usual stipulations of such treaties, with an addi-tional article guarantying the neutrality and protecting the independence of the proposed great inter-oceanic railway through Honduras. This article is as follows and is directed, equally against interior and externa

and is directed, equally against interior and external foes:—

Article 25. Inasmuch as a contract was entered into by the government of Honduras and a company entitled the "Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway Company." for the purpose of constructing a railway from the atlantic to the Pacific ocean, through the territories of Honduras, which contract was ratified by the constitutional powers of the State, and proclaimee as law on the 28th day of April, 1854; and since, by the terms of artice 5, sec. 6, of said contract "the government of Honduras, with the view to secure the route herein contemplated from all interrupts and disturbance, from any cause, or under any circumstances, engages to open negotiations with the various governments with which it may have relations, for their separate recognition of the perpetual neutrality, and for the protection of the aforesaid route;" therefore, to carry out the obligations thus incurred—

1. The government of Honduras agrees that the right of way or transit over such route or road, or any other that may be constructed within its territories, from sea to sea, small be at all times open and free to the government and subjects of Great Britain, for all lawful purposes whatever, and no tolls, duties or charges of any stind shall be imposed on the transit of property belonging to the government of Great Britain, or on the public smalls sent under authority of the same, nor upon the subjects of the British crown; and all lawful produce, manufactures, merchandise, or other property belonging to subjects of streat Britain passing from one ocean to the other, in entirer direction, shall not be subject to any import or export duties whatever, and shall be secure and protected from all interruption or detention on the part of the Stat; and, finally, as an evidence of its disposition to accore to the travel and commerce of the world all the advantages resulting from its position is respect to the two great oceans, Honduras, of her own good will, engages to eviablish the ports at the ex

Britain and Honduras, and it will only require the ap of course. It should be observed that the governm France has agreed to the article guarantying the Hondu France has agreed to the article guarantying the Hondura, ras railway, as an appendix to the treaty with Honduras, already existing. It is well understood that these gua-rantees secure an amount of public interest in this rail way which ensures its speedy construction.

In respect to the remaining issues in the Central American complication, it has been agreed between Lord Cla ragua (Greytown) shall return under the sovereignty o aragea, subject, however, to the same stipulations with the Bay Islands. The Mosquite severeignty, so called, is to disappear forever, and the Mosquite Indians are to concentrate themselves within a certain defined terri-tory, within which they shall bave, for a term of years, such possessory rights as are accorded to the Indians on the American "Indian reservations." Meantime they are to enjoy a small annuity who are to be appointed in the same manner with thos

It is to regretted that there is in England no Minister duly empowered from Nicaragua. If there was this issue

English government is determined, if possible, to wipe out all causes of difference with the United States, and open new books with the Fremont administration. It would not, there fore, stand at trifles. However, the principle ment itself will be made at the first possible moment.

In respect to Belize, it is understood, as Guatemala, being in the English interest and not having made any complaints of British encroachments since the agitation of the Centra American question, commenced in 1849, that, therefore, the limits of Belize will be understood to be those which were claimed at the time of the ratification of the Bulwer-Clayton convention in 1850, viz : as extending southward to the river Sarstoon. As the steady tool of British diplo matists, and privy to British intrigues, it is not suppose that the present Dictator of Guatemala will object to this permanent absorption of a large part of the Guatemalan territory in the establishment of Belize. He has always affected to despise American interference in Central American affairs, and has always been hostile to American influence and interests. He and his followers cannot, therefore, be surprised if they are permitted to suffer the results of their own ignorance, intolerance and folly. They will be left with only a narrow frontage, of same thirty or forty miles of territory, on the Atlantic-con siderably more than they deserve.

Such is the final result of the Central American im broglio, and we cannot doubt but that it will prove satisfactory to all parties interested, with the possible exception of Guatemaia.

tion of Guatemaia.

The Common Sense Solution of the Central American Question.

[From the New York Herald, April 5, 1856.]

No question of public interest has ever been so bedevilled by quacks, complicated by fools, or distorted by ignorance, as that which has become an eye-sore in the newspapers and a nuisance in Congress, under the denomination of the "Central American Question." Conventions have risen out of it which nobody understands, and discussions which nobody reads. Ministers have been appeinted in reference to its settlement, each one worse than the other, through every possible phase of igporance and folly. In short, its whole history has been one of hesitation when action was necessary and might have been useful, of spasmodic vehemence when caution and prudence were requisite, and of a final serious, if not dangerous complication when complete adjustment was simple and easy. Let us now bring a little common sense to the rezero, and the world will see how much the whole matter has been mystified and involved by that remmant of medioval charlatanry called diplomacy, and by the incapacity of men whom party machinery has raised from congenial obscurity to the dangerous emineace of power.

The "Central American question" comprises three

from congenial obscurity to the dangerous eminence of power.

The "Central American question" comprises three points only, entitled to serious consideration:—

1. British pretensions on the Mosquito shore.

2. British assumption of sovereignty in Belize; and

3. The occupation and colonization of the Bay Islands. Now, as regards the Mosquito shore, without going into the question of the alleged protectorate, we all know that the only real motive which Great Britain had in reviving and giving force to her pretensions there, was to obtain Now, as regards the susquite survey. Without going into the question of the alleged protectorate, we all know that the only real motive which Great Britain had in reviving and giving force to her pretensions there, was to obtain possession or control of the port of San Juan del Norte, which it had been erroneously supposed was the key to the line of communication between the seas. But when Palmerston failed to obtain possession of the corresponding position on the other site of the continent, and when the influx of American town, then British interest in the Merquito King began rapidly to decline—to such an extent, indeed, that we know Mr. Crampton had agreed to the terms of a convention with Nica rague, by which the authority of that State was to be again extended over the coast, and the so-called King was to retire on a pension. If this arrangement was not carried out, it was because of the occurrence of well known events, which reed not be recapitulated. Hence it follows that no real difficulties lie in the way of the adjustment of the Moequito Isaue in the Central American or mpication. Let Nicaragus give "George William Clarence" ten dollars a mouth, and make San Juan a free port, and that question will be permanently disposed of to the satisfaction of everybody.

Next, as regards Belize: There is no doubt, abart from all mere technical questions of right, that the British establishment there has been a benefit to the world. It has introduced industry and a relative civilization on a coast which, it left to Spanish influences alone, would still have remained in a state of savage nature—the corgenial retreat of tapirs and alligators. No one on this side of the state of things, so favorable to commerce, and generally so benefician to Central America itself. It is true wide and unwarranted pretensions to afjacent territory have been even to the real substantial issue on the selection of the Bay Islands. In the first place, it is demonstrable, and the seven clearly demonstrated that Great British has

We come now to the real, substantial issue in the whole controversy, viz —the occupation and colonization of the Bay Islands. In the first place, it is demonstrable, and it has been clearly demonstrated, that Great Brittin has no ahadow of a right there. The act of colonization took place two years after she had solomnly pledged herself not "to occupy nor to colonize any portion of Central America." Furthermore, as the nation which possesses a vital interest in having the lithmus highway between her atlantic and Pacific possessions free from the domination of any great marritime Fower, the United States has the right to busist that Great Britain shall not make use of false pretensions, or even of doubtful rights, to obtain commanding positions on the line or on the danks of that highway. The interest which the United States takes in right to insist that Great Britain shail not make use of fatze pretensions, or even of doubtful rights, to obtain commanding positions on the line or on the danks of that highway. The interest which the United States takes in this matter of the Bay Islands, results from the paramount instincts of national safety. She has, too, an interest resulting from the terms of the convention which she made with Great Britain, in which the United States renounced all purposes of acquisition herself, in order to keep the Central American Islamus open to the world.

But still this issue is primarily and legitimately between Great Britain and Honduras; the latter claiming the right, and the former exercising the fact, of sovereignty over these islands. Now, there can be but little doubt that if Great Britain were to generously restore these islands to Honduras, that republic would readily recognize all rights of property and of interest which have grown up under English occupancy, and, furthermore, concede to the actual inhabitants such municipal rights and powers as should practically constitute them an independent community. In this manner England would receive the credit of fairness, and obtain consequent in fluence with the State to whom the atonement would be made, while the most important issue in the whole Central American controversy would be finally withdrawn. We have reason to believe that indusnees, not originating with either the government of the United States nor with that of Great Britain, are at work to effect this result, which is one of deep importance, not less in view of the disposal of a cause in dispute than in depriving captious premiers and noisy demagogues, on both sides of the Atlantic, of the means of disturbing the repose and embituring the relations of their respective countries. The common sense and plain intelligence of the public will see at case that there is no reason for prolonging this dispute, and that the settlement can be effected on the basis above indicated with no sacrifice of right o

themselves, and see that the settlement or made.

Central American Affairs.

The Paris of Aug. 12 desies that a revolution has taken pince in Costs Rica, as has been stated by American journals, and it adds that the next steamer would bring very laportant news about the expedition of the three confederate States.

The Costs Rican army has destroyed the prestige of the riflemen, and the troops from Gustemals. San Salvador and Honduras will easily expel the filibusters from the territory; but how is the country to be constituted? It is difficult to loresee.

The same journal, after reviewing the late events in San Francisco, thus concludes—Up to the present time, it may be said that the acts of the Vigilance Committee constitute a revolt. Who knows but that soon we shall be obliged to acknowledge the n as an irrevocable revolution, or at least one of which, nolent colons, the jederal power will be forced to take cognizance.

Markets.

Foreign securities continue to manifest a dull aspect, without much variation in prices, the only feature calling for comment being a decline in Turkish stocks exused by the intended establishment of a State bank at Constantiappie. The six per Cents were last quoted 105% to 106%. Yesterday's market was rather heavy, sales baving increased towards the close.

Before Hon. Judge Davies THE WAGSTAFF WILL CASE.

Acc. 28.— Alfred Wagstaff and Wife st. William Loverre and Wife and Others.—This case, which is long pending and has been before a referee, came up for argument as to the partition of the estate. Over one million dollars of real and personal estate are involved, and several families of this city are interested in this result.

SEQUEL TO THE DUEL IN CHICAGO—A HORSE WHIPPAG BY A LADY.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Scannaral, wile of the Doctor, who was one of the principals in the late duel, presented herself at Bost's Saloon on Randolph street, where shirt-maker Schwartz was fighting his duel o'er again to some of his boon companions, and reproached him with not only insulting her, but with being a coward, in having desired to fight her busband when he knew the pistols were loaded with nothing but saw dust. She then drew a cow-hide from beneath her scarf, and laid it on to the amazed and confounded shirt-maker most vigorously, cutting him in the face quite severely, and altogether inflicting a very sharp putlabment upon him. The gallant Schwartz may now be said to have entirely lost whatever little éctet he had won in the duel business, and will probably retire to private life for some time, especially as Mrs. Spannagal threatens a repetition of the punishment if he dares again to cast the slightest imputation upon her character.—Chicago Democrat, Aug. 8.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at their office, No 8 City Hall—the usual members present. Health Officer for their action:-

Health Officer for their action:—
Brig Lillian, from Buenos Ayres, arrived on the 27th.
Cargo of hides and wool; all well on board. Allowed to
proceed after five days' deterition, if all remain well.
Bright Peerless, from Jamaica, with sugar, logwood and
hides. Having been discharged, ventilated and eleansed,
the Health Officer recommends she be allowed to proceed
September 5th. Concurred in.
Brightilla, from Havans, arrived at Quarantine, Aug.
27th, with ballast. Health Officer recommends that she
be allowed to proceed, as no one on board is sick. Concurred in.

be allowed to proceed, as no one on board is sick. Concurred in.

Brig R. Hoskins, from Guanico, P. R., August 23. Sugar and molasses. Wished to proceed to the city. Petition denied.

Brig W. Moncure, from Jacmel, August 19. Coffee and logwood. All hands well. Allowed to proceed in fifteen days.

Ship War Hawk, arrived from Havana on the 29th inst. laden with ballast, and had no cargo on board for the past nine months. Having remained her full time at Quarantine, the owners would respectfully ask if there is any further cause for her detection, and if not, that she may be allowed to proceed to the city. Petition cented.

there is any further cause for her detention, and if not, that she may be allowed to proceed to the city. Petition censed.

The owners of the brig Truxillo made application for her to proceed to the city of Brooklyn for the purpose of discharging her cargo, as the authorities of that city interpose no objections to the same. Petition denied.

Petition of owners of bark Eastern Belle, from Ponce, Porto Rico, arrived on August 23 with a cargo of molesses, to be allowed to come to the city and discharge, after a detention of five days, was denied.

Brig Trade Wind, from Malanzas, arrived August 16, with sugar and molasses. The Board denied the petition of the owners to come up to the city and discharge cargo.

Bark George Leslie, from Cienfuegos, having discharged her cargo of sugar and molasses, and having remained thirty-like days at Quarantine, requests permission to proceed to the city, in order to repair the damage she sustained by keing run foul of by other vessels and the loss of an anchor. It was laid upon the table for further consideration.

Brig Caroni, from Gonalves, arrived on the 16th inst.—all well on arrival, and have remained so; cargo of logwood and mahogany—wishes a stream permit to come up and cischarge her cargo on lighters, to be taken to Concetticut immediately. The vessel has remained her full time at Quarantine, been well ventilated and purified, and the port whence she came considers healthy at the time of her departure. Laid on the table.

Landing Riddes in the city.

offered:

Whereas, this Board has been informed that a cargo or cargoes of hides have been landed at the wharves of Jersey City and Brooklyn, and whereas in the opinion of this Board the traushipment of such hides at this season of the year is dangerous to the public health; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to give orders to the Police Department, to seize all hides which may be landed in this city, unless an express permission be in the possession of the parties so landing, signed by the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health; and be it further.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to give the necessary order for a vigilant inspection of the ferries from Jersey City and Brooklyn.

Quarantine Matters. YELLOW PEVER THIEVES—THE HEALTH OFFICER IN
FAVOR OF THE REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE.
The alarm in the neighborhood of Southfield still continues, though we have not heard that any new cases of yellow fever have broken out, probably from there being no material on which it can feed.

Marshall, one of the infected vessels, on Wednesday night, charged with attempting to steal sundry bags of angar, which were on board. He was taken to the Quarantine which were on board. He was taken to the Quarantine jail, and was held to answer yesterday. It seems that stealing from these vessels is quite frequent, it generally being done at midnight, when there are but one or two persons on the vessel. It is more than probable, too, that these rogues have been the means of spreading the yellow fever to the shore, as the goods they steal are nighty intectious.

that these fogues have been the means of spreading the yeilow fever to the shore, as the goods they steal are nighly intectious.

In view of their continued depredations, Dr. Thompson has given orders to the captains to keep strict watch on their vessels, and every thief caught will be summarily dealt with. Hereafter the rogues will be lucky if they escape.

From the following correspondence it will be seen that the Health Officer is in favor of the removal of Quarantine from its present location:—

STATEN SLAND, Aug. 25, 1836.

TO R. H. THOMPSON M. D. Health Officer port of sew York Dran Six—Very many citizens of the port, and especially of Richmond county, feel a great anxiety for the removal of the Marine Hospitals from their present locality to some place in which they will be far less dangerous to the public health We have noticed as peculiar to your administration, and for which most of our citizens feel thankful, that you have ordered, from time to time, and sent far down the lower bay, what have been regarded as "infected vessels." This fact has led us to believe that your convictions, from official experience, cannot be otherwise than favoring the removal of the Marine Hospitals. In your convictions, from official experience, cannot be otherwise than favoring the removal of the Marine Hospitals as a part of the Quarantine cashishment, and if so, can such a result be effected without serious detriment to an efficient quarantine, and to the great commercial interests of New York and Brooklynd. An early reply to the foregoing interogations will much oblige. Respectfully yours,

William Emerson.

Oliver Wetmore, Manhorae Tompkins Quanatine, Staten Island, Aur. 24. Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the refuse the bealth interests of this port call for a challe locality of the Marine Responsal, and whether such can be affected without actions deriment to commerce.

can be effected without enjous detriment to commerce and to an efficient quarantine.

I have no hestia to it saying, in reply, that my convictions, arising from official experience during the past two quarantine seasons, are in perfect keeping with your anxiety, and that of "tery many citizens of New York, and especially of Staten Island," in regard to the removal of the hospitals. In my judgment, the citizens of the port and its vicinity could be far before protected against the importation of contagion and infectious diseases, and, therefore, mutually benefitled, by a proper and speedy change in the locality of the Marine Hospitalis, and I furly believe that while such a change would vasily increase our quarantine securities, it could be effected with out imposing any additional burthens upon the commerce of the port. I am gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient.

To non. William Emerson, H. E. Dibblee, C. Olgnoux, and others.

The peliow fever is abating at Fort Hamilton, for the reason that nearly all who lived in that locality have Four new cases have been reported, though we could

In addition to the full list of names given yesterday of the sick and dead, we have to add that of Charles Van Brunt, a young man living about a mile from Fort Hamil top on the Brookish reat. His brother and family has ieft the neighborhood on the breaking out of the fever, but he lingering behind, caught the disease; but in the opinion of the physician he is now out of danger. A ser

opinion of the physician he is now out of danger. A servant girl in the house was also sick, but is now recovering. One of the female help of Mr. Cummings is dead, and the other is recovering.

A meeting of persons who had lived in that part of the country was held yesterday in this city, and it was agreed to raise a fund for the support and cure of the sick. Saveral thousand dollars were subscribed, and immediate measures will be taken to do what is required for their care.

mediate measures will be taken to de what is required for their care.

The publication in yesterday's Herand of the scarcity of nurses at Fort Hamilton had the effect of bringing the required at to that spot. Dr. Harris and Mayor Hail, of Brocklyn, both sent a levy of nurses to attend the sick, and a number of physicians visited the place. No coult, therefore, but that the sick will be amply provided for.

There are at present about twenty cases of yellow fever it the vicinity of the fort, but there are hopes of the recovery of several of them.

We hear that along the coast towards Brooklyn the discase is dying out, most of the people having fied inland. At Gowanus it was very severe among the lightermen and bostmen, but row has well night disappeared.

It is the unanimous opinion of many of the physicians that it atterly impossible for the disease to spread to Brooklyn. Southern men say that it takes yellow fever four weeks to spread a mile, and at that rate it will be winter long before it can reach Brooklyn.

We were in error yesterday in stating that all the physicians but Dr. Vellum bad abandoned Fort Hamilton. The regular physician at the place had left, but a doctor from South Brooklyn did god service in attendance upon the sick.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

We, the undersigned, residents of this place, beg leave port of the fever now prevailing in this place made i your paper of this morning:—

1. It is not true that any of the sick, either rich or

poor, have, to our knowledge, suffered from wast of at-tention. Professional nurses have scarcely been sought for in any instance, so readily have the necessary offices been rendered by our citizens of various classes. In the cares of Mr. and Mrs. Cuming, they were attended from the first and throughout by four ladies and five gentle-men, assisted by the servants of the household. These ladies and gentlemen were the particular and personal friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. C. Drs. Bell and Griswold were their physicians. Mrs. C. died on Tuesday morning; two ladies were with her at the time, be eldes Dr. Belly Mr. C. was attended in his last moments

and named persons are still here, without any inten-

tion of leaving the place, viz:—Mrs. Powell, Mrs. General Stanton, Mr. Sears and Mrs. Berier. Heades these are several gentlemen who, towing aont their families away, are here attending to such duties as are imposed on them.

3. The disease is not as yet in Irishtown, excepting one case, said tobse carried there more than a week store. This quarter lies about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and we hope it may be spared. We are proparing by the best means in our power to meet the calamity showle it occur.

nearly all the sick are pronounced better to day—many decidedly so.

Dr. Vollum, of the United States Army, deserves all the credit you have given him. His devotion to the stek, especially the poor; his kindly and gentle manner, united with the most consummate skill in the treatment of the fever, merits the warmest gratitude of our citizens.

Dr. Bell, of Brooklyn has most kindly voluntsered his services to any cases amongst the poor.

Charles W. Church, Esq., the Secretary of the Board of Health, has been the only efficient member. He has, unsested by his fellow members, done more than reasonably could have been expected. But as we praise him, so we must censure its Chairman. Dr. Crane, the Health Officer, has, we believe, attended upon a large number of patients with the most untiring assiduity; but in his official capacity we cannot discover that he has rendered the smallest service.

We generally believe this calamity to have fallen on us through the action of Dr. Thompson, in his sending the infected vessels in our neighborhood.

Paul A. Oliver, Francis E. Berler, Charles E. Sears, Stephen K. Stanton, Isaa H. Hyer, Wm. H. Sears.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

MATOR'S OFFICE BROOKLYN, Aug. 28, 1856. I find in your paper of this morning an account given of the fever at Fort Hamilton, in which you say the sick and dying are neglected, and neither love nor money will induce nurses and relations to wait on them; that the friends of those who have relations sick have offered any money to physicians and nurses who can be pre-

any money to physicians and nurses who can be prevalled on to go down; and that it is a fact that wealthy people have died from neglect—being abandoned to die a painful and louthsome death, with no one to comfort or attend to them in their last agony.

That you may judge of the truth of this statement, I would refer you to the following. After reading the frightful statement given in your paper, I proceeded, in company with Mr. John Commyer, to Fort Hamilton, where we were joined by Dr. Bailey, and commenced an examination by vising the cases reported by you.

I.—At Mr. Green's house, on the beach, we found old Mr. Green and his son sick with the fever, but getting better. Were told by young Green, who was in attendance on his brother, that the patients were well attended both by nurses and physicians, and there had been no want of help, and wished for no assistance. The same statement was made to us by the old gentleman, Mr. Green.

2.—At the house of Mr. Cumming were told by the inmates that Mrs. Cumming died on Monday evening; that she had the best of attendance, bot in nurses and physicians, the two Miss Stantons, as well as others, paying every attention to her.

3.—Mr. Cumming died, I think, on Tuesday. Three doctors in attendance, with three women sod long men ready and will hig to do all they could to serve him. He had the best of care.

4.—Philip Tully died on Monday. Had the very best of care and attention by doctor and nurses. So says his mother.

mother.

5 — Mr. Cumming's servant, who is very sick, but do ing well; every care from physicians and nurses.

6.—Charles Doyle; convaloscent; well attended.

7 — James McKnight; convalescent; well attended.

8.—The two littles—brother and sater; quite sick; want no help; refused to have a nurse sent there.

9.—Magy Ross; doing well; well attended.

10.—The gardener's wife; doing will; well attended.

11.—Servant of General stanton; improving; well attended.

14 — There are four cases in the Military Hospital; all improving; well stituded.
15 — A soldier's wife; very ill; well attended.
16 — Ann Burns and Julia Kennedy; sick in the same house; well attended.
17 — At Mr. Bullock's two sick; well attended.
No soldiers have left the fort on account of sickness. So well were all these families attended and cared for, that the two nerses which I took with me fron Brooklyn were brought back, their services not being required. In all these cases physicians were in attendance; Dr. Balley, the Fort physician, having charge of the largest part of them.

his knowledge during the proceding twenty-four hours. Dr. Potter, who was summoned before the Board to answer an alleged neglect of the requirements of that him, stated that he had not at'en led a case of that disease at the place designated (No. 55 Caril street) for the past three months. Iv. Bein at also appeared, and stated that he had a case of small pox, at 172 Illiary street, on the lith inst, and the subject died on the 20th. He re-ported the same to the Health Officer, and had no case of

ported the same to the Health Officer, and had no case of malignant disease since.

Captain Multigan, of the Truxilio, applied for permission to bring his vessel alongside the wharf and land logwood. He stated that he had no permission from the Health Officer except to land it by lighters, which were supplied at Quarantine, and involved an expense of \$250. No definite action taken.

EXMOVING INFECTED VESSELS.

Mayor Hall presented a bill of \$1.500 at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, for expenses incurred on his own responsibility for removing infected vessels from Gravesend Bay to the Southwest Spit. The removal of the yeasels was rendered necessary in consequence of the yellow fever on board, and which was introduced to the shore. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee for report.

TO THE SDITCH OF THE HERALD. *
It is now about a month since the fears of our common nity were first aroused by the alarm of yellow fever at the Quarantine. There was nothing surprising in this fact, as all the cases presented had originated in localities infected with the disease, and the period of incubation had not concluded when the vessels arrived here. The temporary disappearance of the fever, however, had re-

temporary disappearance of the fever, however, had reassered the public, and the occasional cases that appeared
were considered as exceptions or chance cases. Your
article of this day on Fort Hamilton offers serious grounds
of alarm. As a physician having treated this disease
some eighteen years, and having had great experience at
New Gridans and in the West Indies, I feel that I am able
to give advice to those persons who, right or wrong, may
feel any apprehension, although in my judgment there is
no reason to entertain any fear of its spreading generally
in this city.

The yellow fever is not contagious. This is a fact re
cognized by all refentific bodies, evidenced by the experiments and testimony of the lamented Dr. Cheevin, whose
whele life was spint in stuaying this disease in all the
countries where it reigns as an endemic and epidemic.
This fact should ease the minds of those who entertain
any anxiety. Sill, I would advise, as I have advised many
foreigners who, having recently arrived at the West Indies,
were fearful of an attack. In many cases this was prevented by the precautionary measures which I suggest
below, and which are simple and of easy execution.

1st. Take every morning, two hours before eating, two
large spoosfuls of quin-quina wine, known under the
name of tin de Sequin.

2d. Avoid cold drinks when perspiring, or after active
exercise.

3d. Abstain from unripe fruit of every description, and

2d. Avoid cold drinks when perspiring, or after active exercise.

2d. Abstain from unripe fruit of every description, and take in the evening a second dose of the same wine.

4th. Be very careful to keep the windows closed during the night, to avoid the campness which is apt to bring on the disease, retire early, keep up a gentle perspiration evering the night and go out only after the sun has warmed the atmosphere.

It has been a matter of very great surprise to me, Mr. Editor, that according to your article, physicians have

It has been a matter of very great surprise to me, Mr. Editor, that according to your article, physicians have remained deaf to the calis made upon them by the communities stilled with the petitlence; in general, the medical corps has already given proof of great devote iness is all epidemics and each one of its members, generally, considers himself a soldier who should be declared a coward if he abandons the field at the hour of battle. It is my hope, Mr. Editor, that these few lines may by of some use to the community.

I remain sir, your obedient servant,

No. 128 Thirteenth street, near Third avenue,

Arg. 28, 1856

The Pools Homicide-Change of Venue.

The Pools Homicide—Change of Venue.

SUPREME COURT.

The People of the State of New York w. Levis Baker and Cherz.—The following order was made changing the place of tisl of Baker and others, and served upon the respective parties by Benjamin W. Buchanan, one of the officers of this court:—

To Lewis Baker, Jas. Turner, Patrick McLoughlin, Job i Hyler, Cornelius Linn, Chas. Van Pell.

You will please take notice that within is a copy of an order made in the criminal action brought by indictment egainst you and each of you for the murder of William Toole, the effect of which order is to remove the place of trial of said indictment into the county of Orange. You will further take notice that the people of the State of New York will bring on said indictment for trial at a Greuit Court of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, appointed to be, and which will be held in the county of

trange on the second Monday of Newsmber, A. D. 1856, at the Court House, in Newburg.

S. B. CUBHING, Attorney General of the State of New York. H. WINFIELD, District Attorney of Orange

Nork. H. WINFIELD, District Attorney of New York.

CHAS: H. WINFIELD, District Attorney of New York.

The abov, ventiled criminal action having been stily removed from the control of year and Tayandaer into the Supreme Cours, and a motion that may been thereafter made by the people of the county of the people of the county of the still that the place of trial of the indictment in the above entitled that the place of trial of the indictment in the above entitled that the place of trial of the indictment in the above entitled that the place of trial of the indictment in the above entitled that the place of trial of the indictment in the above entitled that the place of trial of the indictment in the above entitled that the place of trial of the indictment in the above entitled that the several defen that is, Lewis Eabor, and the indictment of Mew York, which it sow the people from the county in Mew York, which it sow the people from the county in Mew York, which it is now the people from the county personally sevend on such of said joint defendants, and early of the personally sevend on such of said joint defendants, and early of the making been heard on its motion personally at pended, and having been also each represented by counsel, and said motion having been heard on its motion personally at pended, and having been heard on its motion personally at pended, and thaving been heard on its motion personally at the suppart by the Attorney Sciencral of the State and the said District Attorney, and the said pended that the county of New York is subporms at any and and effecting trial of the said-science and that upon the stipulation of the District Attorney of the county of New York is subporms at any and and these for the trial of the indictment in the criminal action above entitled. Each and every witness unable to hear his own expenses of attendance upon and defendants, and the county of New York to the county of Orange. And it is further ordered that the said indictment for the purposes of said trial be flied w

Mr. Ball, District Attorney, stipulates to pay the expenses of all poor witnesses for the defence.

The War in Kansas.

[From the Si. Louis Democrat, Aug. 25.]

A gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Weston, on the David Tatum, reports that the most intense excitement prevails along the borders of Missouri and Kansas. Of the free State party, men, women and children were flying in all directions. While the David Tatum was lying at Leavenworth, upwards of one hundred of these fugitives west on board. These persons had left behind them all their property, which had been taken possession of by those who had ordered them to leave. The greatest and most shocking excesses had been committed a few days ago, within five miles of Leavenworth. A party of men called at a house, and inquired for the head of the family. They were told he was absent. They at first affected to discredit this frequently repeated asseveration, but finally said to the females of the family, "B—n your souls, then come out here yourselves—we want you." A mother and daughter were then taken out into the bushes, where they were kept all night, being subjected to the most foul indignities. In the morning they were allowed to crawi back home, more dead than alive.

At Kansas City robbery of horses and valuables continued to be of common occurrence, and murders were almost equally frequent.

A resident of Clay county had boasted that he would have the scalp of an aboliti onist. Crossing the river to Leavenworth, he went a few miles back into the country, and returned with a reeking scalp, which he exhibited otensatiously at Leavenworth. His victim was a mochanio, just arrived in the Territory. He had just returned from Lawrence, where he had left his wife, and was seeking employment at the time he was shot and accaped.

scalped.

Gov. Price had been in the disturbed districts, but was hurrying home, hourly expecting a despatch from the President, ordering out the milita of the state. In this event, he would command them in person. Atchison was also on the borders fanning the movements against Kaness.

Also on the borders lanning the movements against Kaness.

Lexington had five hundred men under arms.

Jacks n. Clay and Pistte counties were each to furnish the same number. Three thousand mon force Missandwere expected to arrive in the Territory in a few days.

Lecompton had not been attacked, and to this extent the report in yesterday's Republican is correct. Our incomment says that no attack had been made upon any place by the free state men, and there had been no concerted action on their part.

We further learn that Gen. Persifer Smith has declared that he will not interfere with the Missourians, should they conflue their operations to the fo-res under General Lane.

The information we have now given rests on the testi-

No soldiers have left the fort on account of sickness.

So well were all these families attended and cared for. So well were all these families attended and cared for. The information we have now given rests on the testimony of a gentleman resident in Missouri, who holds a more extensive than his. He read to Albany at the two nerses which I took with me from Brooklyn in the State, and who has no partisan bias. Here he was the observed of all observers, and in Missouri, who holds a specific part of them.

I leave you, Sir, to make such remarks as you deem proper, in view of the great injustice done the citizens at it would say, in conclusion, that from the commencement of this discuse I have visited every case that I could hear of, and furnished nurses and conveyed them to the dwellings of the sick, wherever their services were required.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

The Board of Health.

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, and the Health officer submitted his daily report, from which it appears no infectious or contagious diseases came to the general interest of the forces under General Lane.

The information we have now given rests on the testimony of a gentleman resident in Missouri, who holds at mony of a gentleman resident in Missouri, who holds a last. Here he was the observed of all observers, and who has no partisan bias. He refer to Albany, and say, the content of the state, and who has no partisan bias. He refer to Albany as last. Here he was the looke the mony of a gentleman resident in Missouri, who holds a last. Here he was the looke to fine stations of trust, and who has no partisan bias. He refer due albany in the forces which refer due to fine stations of trust, and was remarkable for his merits and virtues. From time their operation, who holds a seat in the State, and who has not been stateded any et by Lane and his party, although loosed for hourly. It is said that they are making preparations to fortify house, which are remembered the his country at a time when the Senate man whose kno

bouse. The report is, that four companies of United States troops were near at hand in case of an attempt being made upon Lecompton. Their presence may deter further attacks by Lane's party.

Daily are the arrivals of families from the Territory, having been driven of by the marauding parties of Lane and others. Some of them come in deprived of everything—even their clothing—having themselves been systimence to the burning of their own houses, the destruction of their crops, and the loss of their stock. Something must be done, and that immediately. Where the matter will end God only knows. Now is the time for the government to interfere.

Mis-sext Letters.—List of letters advertised in the Bal imore Sun, Tuesday, Aug 26, 1858, remaining in the

Graham, McFadden & Co., Koons & Kerstino,
E. C. Knight & Co., Sil, Arnold & Leonard.

NEW YORK HOUSES.
Stebbins & Co., Wheeler & Lacey.

Personal Intelligence. Chevaller Wikoff has arrived by the Hermann, and is aid to be bearer of important intelligence, the exact purport of which, however, he has not allowed to tran spire. It is supposed to have reference to our pending negotiations with Great Britain in Central America, which have, it is surmised, taken their final phase.

revealing all the details of his late relations with the Hun, Jacob Broom, of Pennsylvania, is suffering by a sudden attack of serious tilness. His family have been sent for to repair i muediately to Washington.

to New York is to publish immediately his new book,

Hen. Jacob Broom, of Pennsylvania, is suffering by a send for to repair i nimediately to Washington.

From Brewen vis Southangton, in the steamship Hermann—Chevalter Wykoff, Mr Wilkins, Wm McMurray, Mr and Mrs Koop, Ewe C F D'Lyoe, Lieut John Markam and lady, George and Arthur Markam. J Dorage, Walter Manie, H J Bloom, Eeld, Jany and child, Le Pavensiedtl. Indy, two children, hely rid servant; A and S Brull and two children, W G Tacks and July, F Flecks, lady and two children, Mons and Madame Uternot, C W Rose and Indy, J Masqueecl, Mr Herschfolder, J Belins, Chas Ritzen, J Brull, Raphael Flecher, Rev Mr Fellers, R Mallet H Koop, Mr Macozaites, Wm Hammond E Edmonds, it Kotzebue, a O Sander, D Rubrah, J C Casaborn and child, Louis Strauss, Mr and Mrs Dodten, Mr and Mrs Hisrch, Miss Coal, Miss Rutlinger, Miss A Sarger, Miss Pritchard, Miss Widmer, Miss Eaktuche, Mrs Hoeberry, Mrs A Mutranodeo and daughter, Mrs Toog, Mrs Robbell, Madame Herschfeider and two servants, James Bede, Nrs Heard, Treodoce Lockeyer, William Lockoyer, Joseph Jefferson, Mr And Mrs Houmbach, We and Mrs Ahrens, Mr and Mrs Howard, Mrs How and Mrs Houmbach, We and Mrs How a

INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY

ORATION BY EDWARD EVERETT.

THE USES OF ASTRONOMY.

SPEECH OF WASHINGTON HUNT.

LETTER FROM MRS. DUDLEY

Another \$50,000 Given,

&c.,

ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1856. The ina vyrration of the Observatory, for which the funds have been steplied by Ers. Dudley, took place at Albany, this day, at three o'clock. Before that hour the tent in Academy part was filled to overflowing, and the front seate were crowded with distinguished characters. We noticed among there in the fract row Mrs. Dudley, whose munificence has called the observatory into being. She is a fine old last, who has not altered her dress with the fashions; but wears the same hat she may have worn thirty or forty years ago, a dress of brown a crutch in her hand. Near Lor was Mrs. Tibbits, Hunt and the daughters of Governor Clark. Among this circle worsless noticed Mr. Bancroft, the historian; Dr. Loiber, of South Carolina; Mr. Thomas W. Olcott, the banks. of Albany, and other persons of note. Mr. Everett arrived early; he was, in fact, on the platform of three o'clock punctually. A few minutes afterward the musics of the Burgesses' Guard was heard crossing through the ciation entered the tent, and took seats on the platform They were loudly applauded on their entrance; Profes-Miman, Henry, Sir W. E. Logan, Agassiz, Gsv. Clark, Dr. Čox; Lieut. Gov. Raymond, Bishop Potter, Washingtons

Hunt, &c., were in the front row.

In reference to the purpose of the meeting it may besaid briefly that the land was bought and the observatory building erected at the cost of Mrs. Dudley, of Albany, the widow of a much respected citizen and ox Sona-tor, who died some years since. She also provided the observatory with a heliometer costing \$10,000, and other instruments. Mr Olcott and others purchased a meridian circle; and Erastus Corning gave an astronomic clock worth \$1,000. Mrs. Dudley's expenditure is understood to have exceeded \$50,000. It was the inaugura of this building that was now about to take place.

Thomas W. Olcolt then introduced the Hon. WARRING.

Thomas W. Olcoit then introduced the Hen. Washington Hunt, who said in substance:

These events are full of interest and cheering. This coassion assumes a national importance in connection with the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The State of New York habeen distinguished from an early period of her history for her encouragement of enterprise, and we honor the med mory of the statesmen who set the example of this policy. But it has not been idle in other respects. Our system of education is unaurpassed. But legislation alone would not suffice. To ensure success, individual endeavors are required to second the efforts of the State. We have had here a body of scholars of whom any country might be proud, and their work is now yielding an ample fruit. We may satisfipate the speedy establishment of a university that shall be worthy of the country and the age. I they have conferred on society. My chief aim is to offer a grateful tribute to the memory of one who has gone to his rest. Charles E. Dudley was a man of high sterling merits. He was the friend of my youth; he had a strong hold on my affections. His career illustrated the elevating tendency of our free institutions. He had traveled; understood the principles of commerce and navigation. I have rarely met a statesman whose knowledge on these points was more extensive than his. He retired to Albany at last. Here he was the observed of all observers, and was remarkable for his merits and virtues. From time he was called to fill stations of trust, and always readered services which are remembered with gratitude a seat in the Schate which are remembered with gratitude. He is continued at some length, culogizing the late his country, at a time when the Senate contained such names as early, Calhoun and Webster.

Hen continued at some length, culogizing the late was the following letter was then read from Mrs. Dudley.—

S10,000; and these gentlemen say, in the letter reterred to:—

If the greatness of your giving can rise to this occasion, as it has to all our previous suggestions, with such unfiniciting magnanizity, we promise you our earms and hearty cooperation, and stake our reputations that the scientific success shall fill up the measure of your hopes and anticipations.

For the attainment of an object so rich in scientific rewards and national glory, guarantree by men with reputations as exaited and enduring as the skies upon which they are written, contributions should be general, and not cendued to an individual or a place.

For myself, I offer, as my part of the required endowment, the sum of \$50,000, in addition to the advances which there already made. And trusting that the name which you have given to the chaervatory may not be regarded as an undeserved compliment, and that it will not diminish the public regards by giving to the institution a seemingly individual character, I remain, gentlemen, your obodem servant.

BLANDINA DUDLEX.

and Henry, after which the orator of the day, Hon REWARD EVERETT, rose and said:-

Speeches were also made by Professors Gould, Bache and Henry, after which the crator of the day, Hon. Elward Evener, rose and raid:—

MR. Evener's Oration.

Frilow Crizzas of Albary.—

Assembled as we are, under your auspices, in this ancient and hospitable city, for an object indicative of a highly advanced stage of scientific culture, it is natural in the first place to cast an interical glance at the plat. It seems almost to surpase belief, though an unquestioned fact, that more than a century should have passed away, after Cabot had discovered the coast of North America for England, before any knowledge was gaized of the noble river on which your city stands, and which was cestimed by Providence to determine in after times the position of the consumeroial metropolit of the continent, is true that Verazzano, a boilt and sagachus Florentine bavigator in the service of France, had entered the Narrows in 1994, which he describes as a very through steep bills to the rea. But though he, like all the naval adventurers at that age, was saling westward in rearch of a shorter passage to india, he left this part of the ceast without any attempt to accord the river; nor can it be gathered from his narrative that he believed it to penetrate far into the interior.

Near a hundred years clapsed before that great thought sequired substance and form. In the spring of 1606, the heroic but unfortunate Hudson, one of the brightest names in the history of English marliime advenventure, but then in the employment of the Butch kasi India Company, in a vessel of eighty toots, bearing the very astronomical name of the Half Moon, having been stopped by the ice in the Polar was in the attempt to reach the East by the way of Nova Zenabla, struck over to the coast of America in a high Northern latitude. He then stretched down southwardly to the entrance of Cheapeake Bay, (cf which he had gained a knowledge from the charts and descriptions of his friend, Captain smith, —there returning to the north, entered Delaware Bay—tending out agai